I. Science In The International Arena

What general points do you get from the reading about international policymaking?

What does the Social Learning Group conclude about the impact of science on policy over time, based on its review of policymaking in a variety of different countries?

II. Comparative Policymaking

We see from the reading that the very same evidence can lead to divergent results in different countries. Why do different countries react differently to the same science?

--What seem to be the key factors shaping how a particular country responds to scientific information?

--Why, for example, might developing countries react differently than developed countries to climate change science?

What are some of the particular attributes of the U.S. political system that shape our use of scientific information?